THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) As per the reports available from the State Government, 1,24,366 AIDS cases have been reported since 1986. However, as per the annual sentinel surveillance, there are estimated 5.2 million HIV infected persons in adult population, whereas UNAIDS global report estimated 5.7 million infected person in all age groups.

(d) to (f) In order to control the spead of HIV/AIDS in the country, NACO is focusing on up-scaling the targeted intervention approach among high risk population groups, total awareness particularly among youth and women group, expanding care, support and treatment to needy patients particulary the opportunistic infection management and mainstreaming the HIV interventions strategies.

Population Policy

†1258. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:
SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the purpose of stable population by bringing down the reproduction rate by the year 2010, Government had formulated a National Population Policy in the year 2000;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some policies had been formulated for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the latest status regarding the target acheived by now out of the above National Population Policy;

(e) whether Government are formulating any scheme in order to do away with the lacunas of Population Policy; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. India

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

adopted a comprehensive and holistic National Population Policy (NPP), 2000, with clearly articulated objectives, strategic themes and operational strategies. The Policy enumerates certain socio-demographic goals to be achieved by 2010, which will lead to achievinhg population stabilization by 2045. The policy also prescribes for an Action Plan for implementing the strategic themes listed in the Policy.

The National Population Policy, 2000 provides a policy framework for advancing goals and prioritizing strategies to meet the reproductive and child health needs of the people and to achieve net replacement level *i.e.* Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.1 by 2010. It is based upon the need to simultaneously address issues of child survival, maternal health and contraception while increasing outreach and coverage of a comprehensive package of reproductive and child health services with government, industry and the voluntary non-government sector, working in partnership. Sixteen States/UTs Governments *vis.* Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradsh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Mizoram, Tripura, A&N Island, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep, have also formulated their own State Population Policies with specifc strategies, goals and programmes.

(d) Ten States and UTs namely Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Delhi, Nagaland, A&N Islands, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Pondicherry have achieved the target of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) 2.1 as per the data available as on 2003. Statements are annexed as per details given below:-

(i) Couple Protection Rate (Statement-I)
(ii) Crude Birth Rate (Statement-II)
(iii) Crude Death Rate (Statement-III) } See Below
(iv) Infant mortality Rate (Statement-IV)
(v) Total Fertility Rate (Statement-V)

(e) and (f) In order to provide accessible, affordable, effective and reliabile primary health care service, a National Rural Health (NRHM) has been launched by Government on 12th April, 2005 for providing integrated comprehensive Primary Healthcare Services, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the society throughout the countrhy with special

focus on 18 States. By successful implementation of NRHM, the demographic indicators would get a boost and thereby demographically weaker states would be in position to bring the repalcement level fertility nearer to what is envisaged in National Population Policy (NPP 2000).

Statement-I

Current use of family planning methods—rapid household survey, 1998-99 and 2002-04

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	CPR (Any Modern Methods)		CPR (By Sterilisation		CPR (By Spacing Methods)	
		DLHS-I (98-99)	DLHS-II (2002 -04)	DLHS-I (98-99)	DLHS-II (2002 -04)	DLHS-I (98-99)	DLHS-II (2002 04)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	All India	**42.5**	**45.7**	**35.0**	**35.2**	**7.4**	**10.2**
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.7	62.4	57.7	61.3	1.0	1.0
2.	Assam	28.4	28.7	13.4	12.9	14.9	15.7
3.	Bihar	23.3	27.3	21.2	22.3	2.2	4.7
4.	*Chattisgarh*		*41.7*		*36.4*		*5.2*
5.	Gujarat	52.0	52.4	42.6	40.6	9.4	11.8
6.	Haryana	52.7	54.4	39.3	36.5	13.3	17.6
7.	*Jharkhand*		*33.3*		*25.7*		*7.3*
8.	Karnataka	57.9	57.7	52.9	52.6	5.1	5.1
9.	Kerala	57.7	54.7	50.2	46.9	7.4	7.6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	43.4	47.3	37.9	38.3	4.4	8.8
11.	Maharashtra	58.3	60.8	50.6	50.3	7.6	10.3
12.	Orissa	39.5	41.9	33.9	29.4	5.4	12
13.	Punjab	53.6	57.2	30.9	31.3	22.6	25.7
14.	Rajasthan	39.0	42.3	32.4	31.8	6.5	10.5
15.	Tamil Nadu	49.9	55.0	45.4	49.7	4.5	5.2
16.	Uttar Pradesh	21.6	26.2	14.0	14.6	7.3	11.4
17.	West Bengal	45.4	51.0	31.9	32.1	13.2	18.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II.	SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)						
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.8	35.6	16.1	18.3	7.7	17.2
2.	Delhi	68.3	55.8	28.7	25.7	39.5	29.8
3.	Goa (North)	38.8	29.8	28.9	20.0	9.8	9.2
4.	Himachal Pradesh	62.4	65.4	50.6	46.4	11.8	18.7
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	47.0	51.8	29.6	15.2	17.4	25.1
6.	Manipur	19.4	21.1	10.1	9.3	9.2	11.4
7.	Meghalaya	13.2	14.7	6.2	7.1	6.5	7.6
8.	Mizoram	47.5	52.6	39.4	39.3	8.1	13.1
9.	Nagaland	21.6	33.0.	12.4	15.6	9.2	17.3
10.	Sikkim	36.7	55.3	22.9	25.5	13.6	28
11.	Tripura	40.4	42.7	22.8	14.2	17.5	28.1
12.	Uttaranchal		44.2		26.8		17.1
III.	UNION TERRITORIES						
1.	A&N Islands	58.2	58.5	44.8	45.4	13.2	13
2.	Chandigarh	57.0	58.0	21.1	24.3	35.7	33.6
3.	D&N Haveli	35.4	45.1	29.7	34.1	5.6	10.6
4.	Daman & Diu (Daman)	50.7	52.8	44.4	43.4	6.3	9.4
5.	Lakshadweep	11.5	10.6	7.4	6.2	4.0	4.3
6.	Pondicherry	56.8	57.6	50.5	49.0	6.2	8.6

Statement-II

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ALL INDIA	25.8	25.4	25.0	24.8	24.1
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.3	21.0	20.7	20.4	19.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Assam	26.9	27.0	26.6	26.3	25.1
3.	Bihar	31.9	31.2	30.9	30.7	30.2
4.	Chhattisgarh	26.7	26.5	25.0	25.2	27.4
5.	Gujarat	25.2	25.0	24.7	24.6	24.3
6.	Haryana	26.9	26.8	26.6	26.3	25.1
7.	Jharkhand	26.5	26.2	26.4	26.3	26.2
8.	Karnataka	22.0	22.2	22.1	21.8	20.9
9.	Kerala	17.9	17.3	16.9	16.7	15.2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	31.4	31.0	30.4	30.2	29.8
11.	Maharashtra	21.0	20.7	20.3	19.9	19.1
12.	Orissa	24.3	23.5	23.2	23.0	22.7
13.	Punjab	21.6	21.2	20.8	20.6	18.7
14.	Rajasthan	31.4	31.1	30.6	30.3	29.0
15.	Tamil Nadu	19.3	19.1	18.5	18.3	17.1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	32.8	32.1	31.6	31.3	30.8
17.	W. Bengal	20.7	20.6	20.5	20.3	19.3
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.3	22.2	20.2	18.9	21.2
19.	Delhi	20.3	18.9	17.2	17.3	18.4
20.	Goa	14.3	14.2	14.0	13.9	13.8
21.	Himachal Pradesh	22.1	21.2	20.7	20.6	19.2
22.	J & K	19.7	20.2	19.2	18.6	18.7
23.	Manipur	18.3	18.3	16.8	15.5	13.9
24.	Meghalaya	28.5	28.3	25.8	24.7	25.2
25.	Mizoram	16.0	15.7	16.9	16.0	19.1
26.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.9
27.	Sikkim	21.8	21.6	21.9	21.9	19.5
28.	Tripura	16.5	16.1	14.9	14.5	15.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Uttaranchal	20.2	18.5	17.0	17.2	20.5
30.	A&N Islands	19.1	16.8	16.8	17.1	16.9
31.	Chandigarh	17.5	16.3	14.6	14.8	16.1
32.	D&N Haveli	34.9	29.5	30.4	30.3	28.8
33.	Daman & Diu (Daman)	23.7	22.3	22.4	22.4	20.0
34.	Lakshadweep	26.1	20.4	19.3	19.3	20.4
35.	Pondicherry	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.5	17.0

Annexure-III

Statement-III

Crude Death Rate (CDR)

Sl. No.	State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ALL INDIA	**8.5**	**8.4**	**8.1**	**8.0**	**8.0**
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.0
2.	Assam	9.6	9.6	9.2	9.1	8.8
3.	Bihar	8.8	8.2	7.9	7.9	8.1
4.	Chhattisgarh	9.6	8.8	8.7	8.5	7.7
5.	Gujarat	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.6	6.9
6.	Haryana	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.1	6.6
7.	Jharkhand	9.0	8.8	7.9	8.0	8.0
8.	Karnataka	7.8	7.6	7.2	7.2	6.9
9.	Kerala	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.2
11.	Maharashtra	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.2	6.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Orissa	10.5	10.4	9.8	9.7	9.6
13.	Punjab	7.4	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.4
14.	Rajasthan	8.5	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.0
15.	Tamil Nadu	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5
16.	Uttar Pradesh	10.3	10.1	9.7	9.5	8.8
17.	W. Bengal	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.3
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.0	5.7	4.8	4.7	4.7
19.	Delhi	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.7
20.	Goa	7.4	7.7	8.3	8.1	7.2
21.	Himachal Pradesh	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.1	6.8
22.	J & K	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.6
23.	Manipur	5.6	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.3
24.	Meghalaya	9.2	9.0	7.7	7.4	7.3
25.	Mizoram	5.2	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.2
26.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7
27.	Sikkim	5.7	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9
28.	Tripura	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5
29.	Uttaranchal	6.9	7.8	6.4	6.5	7.2
30.	A&N Islands	5.1	4.7	5.5	5.6	3.7
31.	Chandigarh	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.8	2.9
32.	D&N Haveli	7.8	6.5	6.8	6.1	5.2
33.	Daman & Diu (Daman)	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	5.8
34.	Lakshadweep	6.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	7.3
35.	Pondicherry	6.5	7.0	6.7	6.3	8.0

Statement IV

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Sl. No.	States	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ALL INDIA	**68**	**66**	**63**	**60**	**58**
1	Andhra Pr.	65	66	62	59	59
2	Assam	75	74	70	67	66
3	Bihar	62	62	61	60	61
4	Chhattisgarh	79	77	73	70	60
5	Gujarat	62	60	60	57	53
6	Haryana	67	66	62	59	61
7	Jharkhand	70	62	51	51	49
8	Karnataka	57	58	55	52	49
9	Kerala	14	11	10	11	12
10	Madhya Pr.	87	86	85	82	79
11	Maharashtra	48	45	45	42	36
12	Orissa	95	91	87	83	77
13	Punjab	52	52	51	49	45
14	Rajasthan	79	80	78	75	67
15	Tamil Nadu	51	49	44	43	41
16	Uttar Pr.	83	83	80	76	72
17	W. Bengal	51	51	49	46	40
18	Himachal Pr.	60	54	52	49	51
19	J & K	50	48	45	44	49
20	Arunachal Pr.	44	39	37	34	38
21	Delhi	32	29	30	28	32
22	Goa	23	19	17	16	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Manipur	23	20	14	16	14
24	Meghalaya	58	56	61	57	54
25	Mizoram	21	19	14	16	19
26	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	17
27	Sikkim	49	42	34	33	32
28	Tripura	41	39	34	32	32
29	Uttaranchal	50	48	41	41	42
30	A & N Islands	23	18	15	18	19
31	Chandigarh	28	24	21	19	21
32	D&N Haveli	58	58	56	54	48
33	Daman & Diu	48	40	42	39	37
34	Lakshadweep	27	33	25	26	30
35	Pondicherry	23	22	22	24	24

Statement V

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Sl. No.	State	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL INDIA		**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.1**	**3.0**	**3.0**
1	Andhra Pr.	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
2	Assam	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
3	Bihar	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2
4	Gujarat	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
5	Haryana	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0
6	Karnataka	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
7	Kerala	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Madhya Pr.	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.1
9	Maharashtra	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
10	Orissa	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6
11	Punjab	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
12	Rajasthan	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8
13	Tamil Nadu	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
14	Uttar Pr.	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4
15	West Bengal	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3

Source: SRS Estimates, RG, India

Cultivation of medicinal plants in Bengal region

1259. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating any scheme for promotion of cultivation of medicinal plants in the North Bengal and districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) the Promotional and Contractual Farming Scheme of National Medicinal Plants Boards have been implemented for cultivation and development of medicinal plants in the State of West Bengal. Three (3) projects, one (1) in Coochbehar and two (2) in Darjeeling districts are going on. Further proposals as and when received through State Medicinal Plant Board as per scheme may also be considered.

The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the country during 10th Five Year Plant w.e.f 2005-06 for holistic development of Horticulture Sector.